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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

Lee Dozier,

Plaintiff,

v.

USA Tire and Wheel Dealers Inc,

Defendant.

Case No.

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

Jury Trial Demanded

Plaintiff Lee Dozier (“Plaintiff”) alleges the following:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff brings this action against USA Tire and Wheel Dealers Inc (“Defendant”) for unlawfully discriminating against Plaintiff because of his disability at the USA Tire and Wheel store (“USA Tire and Wheel”) located at 1901 Prescott Road in Modesto, California (“Property”).

2. Plaintiff seeks damages, injunctive, and declaratory relief, attorney’s fees and costs pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”) and related California statutes.

PARTIES

3. Plaintiff is a natural person. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff is and has been considered disabled.

4. Defendant is a California corporation with its principal address in Modesto, California. Defendant owns and/or operates the USA Tire and Wheel at the Property.

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JURISDICTION

5. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1331 and 1343 for violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

6. Pursuant to supplemental jurisdiction, an attendant and related cause of action, arising from the same nucleus of operative facts and arising out of the same transactions, is also brought under California law.

VENUE

7. Venue is proper in this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1391 and is founded on the fact that the Property is in this district and that Plaintiff's claims arose in this district.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

8. Plaintiff is 81 years old.

9. Plaintiff's wife suffered from a stroke in 2022, and Plaintiff spends a large amount of his time caring for his wife.

10. Plaintiff is disabled. He used to work in construction building houses.

11. Construction work can cause a disability over time. One way is through repetitive strain injuries, which can occur when a person performs the same task over and over again, such as using a tool or lifting heavy objects. This can lead to pain and stiffness in the joints and muscles, and can eventually lead to a loss of function in the affected body part. Construction work can be physically demanding, and can put a lot of strain on the body. And this can lead to injuries such as sprains and strains, and can increase the risk of developing chronic conditions such as back pain or arthritis.

12. Plaintiff's past construction work took a toll on his body. As a result, Plaintiff has significant mobility issues, including a bad back.

13. Plaintiff utilizes a ride-on scooter to help get around on a day-to-day basis when he finds it otherwise too difficult to walk on his own.

14. Plaintiff's symptoms limit, some substantially, his major life activities.

15. A bad back can substantially limit a person's major life activities by making it difficult for them to engage in physical activities and maintain a good quality of life. For example, if a person has chronic back pain, it can make it difficult for them to perform physical activities, such as walking,

1 standing, or lifting objects. This can make it difficult for them to engage in activities that require
2 physical exertion, such as sports or exercise, and can limit their ability to participate in activities that
3 they enjoy.

4 16. Furthermore, a bad back can also cause emotional and mental distress. Chronic pain can
5 lead to feelings of frustration, anxiety, and depression, which can affect a person's overall quality of
6 life.

7 17. Plaintiff was at the USA Tires and Wheels on August 26, 2023, to get a new tire for his
8 vehicle.

9 18. Unfortunately, Defendant's accessible parking spot was missing any signage.

10 19. Plaintiff worries that a spot may not be available when he returns since non-disabled
11 persons may not realize where the purportedly designated disabled-access parking spot is supposed to
12 be.

13 20. Plaintiff is also concerned about returning because of barriers that he is informed and
14 believe exist on the Property.

15 21. Plaintiff is informed and believes:

- 16 a. The path of travel from the public way is too steep, with slopes greater than 8.33% in
17 the direction of travel.
- 18 b. The path of travel from the public way lacks handrails.
- 19 c. The path of travel to the entrance is too narrow at an area, specifically it will narrow to
20 less than 48" wide at the corner.
- 21 d. The parking spaces lack wheel stops that would prevent the path of travel to the
22 entrance being too narrow when tires for sale at the USA Tire and Wheels are stored
23 in the path of travel.
- 24 e. The access aisle of the purported disabled access parking spot is not outlined with blue
25 striping.
- 26 f. The access aisle of the purported disabled access parking spot is missing the NO
27 PARKING lettering.
- 28 g. The purported disabled access parking spot is too narrow; it is less than 9' wide.

1 h. The access aisle to the purported disabled access parking spot has a built-up curb ramp
2 protruding into the access aisle, which creates a slope greater than 2%.

3 22. Ensuring that accessible parking spaces meet established guidelines and regulations is
4 critical for a number of reasons. The blue striping around the perimeter of the access aisle is important
5 because it clearly delineates the area that should be kept free for individuals with disabilities. This
6 striping helps to prevent other vehicles from infringing on this space, thereby maintaining its
7 availability for those who need it. Similarly, the NO PARKING lettering is essential to prevent
8 unauthorized use of the access aisle. Faded striping and missing signage can cause confusion and may
9 result in the misuse of these spaces, negating their intended purpose.

10 23. Moreover, the dimensions of the accessible parking space itself are crucial. If the space
11 is too narrow or not long enough, it may not accommodate specially-adapted vehicles or provide
12 enough room for individuals with disabilities to maneuver in and out of their vehicles comfortably and
13 safely. This could lead to difficulties, discomfort, or even potential harm for individuals with
14 disabilities. It can also discourage them from visiting places where they cannot park safely and
15 conveniently. Therefore, it's vital to maintain these spaces to the required standards, ensuring their full
16 utility and accessibility.

17 24. Having a sufficiently wide path of travel is equally essential for ensuring accessibility
18 and safety in any public setting. A narrow path can make it difficult for individuals using wheelchairs,
19 walkers, or canes to navigate through the area.

20 25. Plaintiff's mobility limitations make it very difficult for Plaintiff to travel long
21 distances. Plaintiff relies on properly configured and conveniently placed accessible parking to run his
22 daily errands for himself and his severely ill spouse.

23 26. USA Tire and Wheel and the Property are public accommodations and business
24 establishments.

25 27. The Property is believed to have undergone construction and/or alterations, structural
26 repairs, or additions since July 1, 1970 and/or July 1, 1982.

27 28. Because of barriers at the Property, Plaintiff's full access to the facilities, goods, and
28 services at the Property and USA Tire and Wheel were hampered, causing him difficulty, discomfort,

1 and/or embarrassment.

2 29. Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer violations of his civil rights to full and
3 equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, and privileges, and has suffered and will suffer
4 embarrassment and humiliation.

5 30. Plaintiff wants Defendant to provide fully accessible parking so that he can be assured
6 of adequate and appropriate disabled parking for himself as well as other disabled patrons at USA Tire
7 and Wheel.

8 31. Plaintiff does not want to return to the USA Tire and Wheel until the barriers to access
9 are removed.

10 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 Violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act

12 42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq.

13 Against all Defendants

14 32. Plaintiff hereby incorporates the previous paragraphs as if they had been fully stated
15 herein.

16 33. Defendant has denied Plaintiff full and equal enjoyment and use of the goods, services,
17 facilities, privileges, and accommodations of Defendant's Property and the USA Tire and Wheel.

18 **Failure to Remove Architectural Barriers at an Existing Property**

19 34. Defendant has failed to remove architectural barriers, which are structural in nature,
20 where it is reasonably achievable, without much difficulty or expense, and the cost of removing the
21 architectural barriers does not exceed the benefits under these particular circumstances.

22 35. For those barriers where it is not reasonably achievable to remove them, if any,
23 Defendant has failed to make the goods, services, facilities, or accommodations available through
24 alternative methods that are readily achievable.

25 **Failure to Design and Construct an Accessible Property**

26 36. The improvements on the Property where the USA Tire and Wheel is located are
27 believed to have been designed and constructed, or both, after January 26, 1993, independently
28 triggering access requirements under Title III of the ADA.

37. Defendant violated the ADA by failing to design and construct the facilities on the Property and at the USA Tire and Wheel in a manner that was readily accessible to the physically disabled public, including Plaintiff, when it was structurally practical to do so.

Failure to Make an Altered Facility Accessible

38. Plaintiff believes and alleges that the Property was modified after January 26, 1993, independently triggering access requirements under the ADA.

39. The ADA requires properties altered in a manner that affects or could affect its usability be made easily accessible to individuals with disabilities to the maximum extent feasible. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

40. Defendant altered the Property in a manner that violated the ADA and was not readily accessible to the physically disabled public – including Plaintiff – the maximum extent possible.

Failure to Maintain Accessible Features

41. Defendant violated the ADA by failing to maintain in operable and working condition those features of the Property that are required to be readily accessible to and be usable by persons with disabilities.

42. Defendant's failure in maintaining the Property in an accessible condition was not an isolated or temporary interruption in service or access due to maintenance or repairs.

43. The configuration and condition of Defendant's Property denied Plaintiff a public accommodation due to Plaintiff's disability.

44. It is readily achievable for Defendant to remove the architectural barriers.

45. Defendant does not have any legitimate business justification to excuse the condition and configuration of the Property.

46. Defendant's violations are the cause of suffering for Plaintiff.

47. Plaintiff prays for all relief available under the ADA, including injunctive relief that prohibits violations complained of herein, which have the effect of wrongfully excluding Plaintiff and other members of the public who are physically disabled from full and equal access to these public facilities, as well as attorney's fees, costs, and other expenses for these violations.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of the Unruh Civil Rights Act

California Civil Code §§ 51-53

Against all Defendants

48. Plaintiff hereby incorporates the previous paragraphs as if they had been fully stated herein.

49. As described above, Defendant intentionally discriminated against Plaintiff during his visit to the Property.

50. The Unruh Act provides that a violation of the ADA is a violation of the Unruh Act. Cal. Civ. Code 51(f).

51. Defendant violated the ADA.

52. Defendants' acts and omissions are in violation of the Unruh Civil Rights Act, and have denied to Plaintiff his rights to "full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever."

53. Plaintiff was harmed.

54. Defendants' conduct was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harm.

55. As a result of the violation of Plaintiffs civil rights, Plaintiff is entitled to the rights and remedies of California Civil Code § 52, including a trebling of actual damages, minimum statutory damages, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, as allowed by statute, according to proof.

56. Plaintiff also seeks to enjoin Defendants from violating disabled persons' rights.

PRAYER

Plaintiff hereby prays for the following:

1. Injunctive relief compelling Defendant to cease the discrimination against disabled persons and remove all accessibility barriers that relate to Plaintiff's disability;

2. Damages under the Unruh Civil Rights Act of no less than \$25,000;

3. Attorney's fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 12205, Civil Code sections 52 and/or Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5, expenses, and costs of suit;

4. Other relief that the court deems appropriate.

Dated: September 19, 2023

Law Office of Rick Morin, PC



Richard Morin
Attorney for Plaintiff